

JEROME FINDS PERIL IN FIRETRAP SCHOOLS

Blames Hylan for Three
Years Neglect of Lives of
City's Children.

CITES SLOCUM HORROR

Appeals to Women to See
That Tammany's Candi-
date Is Defeated.

KNIVES HYLAN'S RECORD

Washington Heights Turns
Out in Force at a Mass
Meeting for Fusion.

The possibility of many children being burned to death in one of our firetrap public schools was pictured last night by William Travers Jerome. He said it was a horrible picture and he intended it to be. He reminded his hearers of the Slocum disaster to make them see more vividly what can happen. He accused the Hylan administration of skimping on schools while it splurged on docks. He said it would be the shame of New York, a reflection upon its honor, if such a man as Hylan was reelected.

Mr. Jerome talked this time to 2,000 residents of Washington Heights, all that could squeeze into the assembly room of Public School 46, St. Nicholas avenue and 156th street.

"I am going to stick to that one person," he said, "until I get my knife under his fifth rib. I am going to stick to the record of John F. Hylan because I do not know why it has not burned into your hearts and souls as it has into mine. He who steals my purse steals trash. He who steals my name steals my life. He who steals my reputation steals my safety. He who steals my honor steals my life. He who steals my name steals my life. He who steals my reputation steals my safety. He who steals my honor steals my life."

"It is to the shame of this town that such a man even dares to be a candidate before free American citizens, as you pride yourselves on being. It is vitally important that we know the head of our city government."

Fight Is for the Women.

He drove it home to the women voters that the fight for the schools was largely their fight. He reviewed Mayor Hylan's part time school record—\$6,000 children on part time when he came in, 122,000 now—only 4.6 of the registered children on part time then, 10.4 now; only 3 per cent. in the high schools on part time then, 31½ per cent. on May 21, 1921.

"Facts are dreary things, but they tell terrible stories," said Mr. Jerome. "They tell how near he came to his promise that he'd give every child a seat. He went on: 'In the rule of this sovereign Honest

FOCH'S GENIUS BROUGHT HIM COMMAND OF TEN MILLION

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message that gleams among the clouds of military expression.

He commanded the Twentieth Army Corps, 120,000 men. Opposing him was the Prussian Guard, fower of the German army, 200,000 men. They smote Foch fearfully, hammering, hammering, until it seemed the thin French line must burst open. Aides reported that right and left wings had been compelled to give way.

"In that case there is nothing left to do but smash them in the center," Foch rejoined. "Order up the Moors!"

He smashed them. The Prussian Guard in wild confusion was driven back into the St. Gond marshes. Airplane reconnaissance told Foch there was a bad gap in the Russian line near Vitry-le-Francaise. He instantly drove a huge wedge of French infantry into that gap. German panic, German retreat followed.

Subsequently this genius—events were to prove that this little man from the Pyrenees, scarce six inches over five feet tall, thin, ascetic, mathematics instructor, was one of the greatest soldiers that Europe had ever known—aided the British in barring the Germans from Calais and the Channel ports.

John, on September 1, 1921, there were 304,194 children registered in our public schools. There were then on file against these public schools 7,353 violations of the fire prevention ordinances. There were nearly 1,000,000 children in schools, two-thirds of which violated the fire laws, and the lives of those children were exposed to death. Take this home with you, women of New York."

Mr. Jerome's voice rose with sarcastic inflection as he continued: "Don't give our children seats; don't give them education, but expose them to death. Surely we all remember the Slocum horror. We remember those children, lying in their pink and blue dresses, on the mud flats when the tide went out. We remember those children burned to death. Must we be reminded of what might happen to-day by the corpses of children in a public school?"

"On January 18, 1918, Hylan's own Board of Education applied for funds to burn this situation. Not a dollar was appropriated in 1918, 1919 or 1920. Ah, but in 1921, there was to be an election."

Waits Three Years to Act.

"Our children had been in peril for three years, but in September of this year—when two-thirds of the schools were under violation of fire orders, 456 schools of 688, when there were staircases not protected from fire and smoke, when there were fire doors made of wood—this appropriation was made up can be stamped in a panic, who could save the children? Are you women going to stand for that? Do you think the taxpayers would have begrudged the few dollars taken to make the children safe?"

But, pointed out Mr. Jerome, there was plenty of activity in the docks during all this time. His comment was "The more schools, the more probity and intelligence; the more docks, the more graft."

Mr. Jerome said that the chapter of Mr. Hylan's life in which figured the Black Diamond Automobile Company and Alfred R. Goetz was discreditable, and that when Hylan had his day in court to disprove it he "fled." He promised to recite other chapters in the Mayor's career. He also said that Mr. Hylan's four years as Mayor had greatly increased the "raincoat" to that charitable institution, Tammany Hall, and the fact that in this time the cost of city government had risen from \$36.83 per year per person to \$45.34 illustrates perfectly Al Smith's remark that whatever mistake Honest John had made it was of the head and not of the heart. His final thrust was, "If he has done these things in four years, what will he

In 1918 he directed the French defence at Arras, succeeding with inferior force. The next year he participated in the advance on the Somme.

Retired from active service in April, 1917, at the age of 66, it was thought his career was ended, but Clemenceau saw with extraordinary vision that one man could save France. He made Foch commander-in-chief after others had failed at the superhuman task. Then came his command over all and the subordination of Haig, Pershing and Diaz and all their forces, more than 10,000,000 fighting men, to his authority, the most wonderful command that ever fell to a human being—and the most stupendous responsibility.

He is now 70 years of age—his birthday was October 2 last—and was born at Tardieu in the Upper Pyrenees. He grew up revering the tradition of Napoleon and with an especial talent for mathematics and the science of war. He served as a private in the Franco-Prussian war, went back to college and then to military college, and thus began his military career. In the early nineties he was already recognized as the greatest authority on tactics. His books were the text books of warfare. He awaited his opportunity, and when the opportunity arrived met it with such ability as could not be matched in the war.

do if you give him a renewed mandate? If you allow it, then stay in your own grooves, for you are entitled to all that comes to you."

When Mr. Jerome was introduced a man in the back of the hall called out: "Where did you get it?" Jerome replied, "That's the trouble, I can't catch up with the guy that has the cash to pay me."

TRIED SUICIDE; KILLED SISTER

Court Acquits Anthony Conboy of
Manslaughter Charge.

Supreme Court Justice Strong in Brooklyn yesterday directed the acquittal of Anthony Conboy, a war veteran, who shot and killed his sister, Anna, 19 on May 15 at 30 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, the home of an aunt, Miss Ellen Connolly.

Testimony was introduced to show that the youth, despondent over business reverses and illness, attempted to commit suicide. He shot himself in the head. He staggered and the pistol was discharged again accidentally, the bullet striking the girl. She lived five days afterward. He was charged with manslaughter.

BLANTON CENSURED, COLLAPSES IN HOUSE

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Summers of Texas, on old political rival, voting "present," upset the calculations of some Democrats and Republicans, who earlier in the day had predicted that the Republican leader was waging a losing fight. They agreed that the leader, like a man staking all on the turn of a card, was determined that Representative Blanton should go.

As word was passed along that Mr. Blanton would be hailed immediately before the bar of the House members, straggled back into the chamber. The sergeant-at-arms had been directed to bring in the Texas.

Members turned in their seats and the crowds in the gallery looked down curiously as the main door facing the Speaker's desk swung open and Joseph G. Rodgers, holding Mr. Blanton by the arm, walked down to the front.

Half a dozen members on the Republican side began hissing, but the demonstration ended almost as quickly as it had begun. Representative Blanton stood alone, one hand in his pocket, as Speaker Gillett delivered the reprimand.

As the Speaker closed Mr. Blanton went out a side door, his shoulders drooping a bit. Nervously he took out his watch and had just reached the door leading to the Republican leader's room when he fell.

An hour later, however, the Texas was at his office, without collar or coat, as it had begun. Representative Blanton said he did not remember through which door he had left the House chamber.

In censuring Representative Blanton Speaker Gillett said:

"Mr. Blanton, by a unanimous vote of the House, the ayes 228 and nays none, I have been directed to censure you because when you had been allowed by the courtesy of the House to print a speech which you did not deliver upon the floor you inserted in it foul and obscene matter which you knew you could not have delivered on the floor, and that disgusting matter which could not have been circulated through the mail in any other paper without a crime was transmitted to thousands of homes and libraries throughout the country to be read by men and women, and worst of all by children whose prurient curiosity would be excited by it. Because of that I have been directed to pronounce and I hereby pronounce upon you the censure of the House."

SOCIALIST VICTORY BLOW TO TAMMANY

Appellate Division Sustains
Order in Contest for Seats
of Two Aldermen.

With the admission from Presiding Justice John Proctor Clarke that the Corporation Counsel had given the Aldermanic Committee on Privileges and Elections "bad advice," the Appellate Division handed down a decision yesterday sustaining an order directing the committee, to report to the Board of Aldermen last week the results of its recount of the votes cast two years ago in the Eighth and Twentieth Aldermanic districts where Socialist candidates contested the original count.

The decision was unanimous, which cuts off further appeal by Tammany Hall and makes filing of the report immediately mandatory.

F. H. La Guardia, President of the Board of Aldermen, when he heard of the decision, asked Mayor Hylan to call a special meeting of the board within three days to receive the report. The mayor did not say what he would do about it.

The report, according to a minority report by Alderman Abraham Beckerman, Socialist member of the committee, will give Algonquin Lee and Edward P. Cassidy, the contesting Socialists, a sweeping victory over Timothy L. Sullivan and Morris Grunbard, the Tammany men who have held the Aldermanic seats for twenty-one months of the twenty-four months of the terms.

Unless Mayor Hylan refuses to call a special meeting of the board the court decision is expected to end the two years of blocking tactics by which Tammany Hall has kept two Aldermen in the board who, according to the recount, were not entitled to be there.

Morris Hillquit, counsel for the Socialists, said he will go to the Supreme Court to-day and ask contempt action against the entire Aldermanic committee except Beckerman, who exempted himself by filing a minority report in compliance with the original court order.

The rest of the committee are: Burden, chairman; J. W. Sullivan, Martin, Lerney, McCourt, McManus, S. P. Roberts, Molen, O'Kane, Ehrman, Stewart and Harris. The last three named are Republicans and the rest are Democrats.



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